NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1861.

THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

Another Rebel Battery on the Potomac.

Engagement Between the Battery and the Gunboats Reliance and Yankee.

Harper's Ferry Still Occupied by Gen. Banks.

Part of His Force Intrenched on the Maryland Heights.

Important News from Western Virginia.

Reported Battle Between the Union Troops and the Rebels Under Henry A. Wise.

Terrible Slaughter and Retreat of the Rebels.

Strong Efforts to Pass a Secession Ordinance in the Maryland Legislature.

Threatened Attack on Cairo and Bird's Point,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES. WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861.

THE JACOBINS AGAIN AT WORK-GEN. MCCLELLAN MAMPERED BY THE KNAVISH POLITICIANS. Already, in the very hour of the revival of public confi ace upon the assumption of the command of the arm of the Potomac by Gen. McClellan, the politicians are making mischief by their untimely and ill-bod-ing interference. Yesterday Gen. McClellan was informed that it was the desire of the Presi dent and the Cabinet that the whole responsibility of the organization of the army he is to command should devolve upon him alone, and that, consequently, he should be fully empowered to make his own selection of all division and brigade commanders. It is acknowledged that General McClellan has the ability to make proper selecns, and it is evident that for his own reputation, as wel as to insure success, he would exercise extraordinary care in selecting able, efficient and reliable officers. It is known, also, that he has won the confidence, not only of the people, but of the whole army, and that, with a knowledge that their brigade and nders were selected by General McClellan the soldiers would go into action with an assurance that they would be led to victory, and not to sinughter and defeat. The intimation that the whole care of making these selections was to be confided to General McClellar creeping into Paradise, the politicians have stepped in and arred the symmetry of this most excellent arrangement They have ends to serve and objects to attain which to them are of higher consideration than the salvation of the and retainers must be put in position, even at the immi-nent hazard of iosing another battle, or even of ultimately

To-day they have procured a notification to Coneral Mollan, that certain officers must be assigned to command brigades; and thus, while throwing upon him the responsibility of victory or defeat, with an army that has once already retired from the field they insist upon choosing for him the agents upon whom he must rely in the hour of trial.

lisappointing the hopes of the loyal people and destroy

The interference of simple politicians with the operaions of the army has already been tolerated too long They have done much mischief, and if not thrust asidvill do much more. The administration has been clothed with all the power necessary for the prosecution of the confide in the proper military officers, and turn a deaf ear o the politicians, all will be well; but if the military is to e made their plaything, none can foretell the result. ENGAGEMENT BRIWEEN A REBEL BATTERY AND THE

Yesterday a new rebel battery on the Potomac, a short listance below Aquia creek, was discovered by the Poto rocceded to engage the battery, at a distance of two hirds of a mile from the shore. Their fire was answered by three rifled twelve pounders in the battery. The inkee was struck just forward of the pilot ho he shot lodging in the storage room, but toing no great amount of damage. The Reliance was no sunders, threw round shot and shell, and their shell n the camp in the rear. The Pocahontas and the Phila part in the engagement. What was the extent of the

The Reliance came up during the night for a supply of

The Potomac fleet is indefatigable in the performance of this river police duty. Nothing larger than a common cowboat can possible escape its vigilance. ARRIVAL OF A SOLDIER FROM CENTREVILLE-CON-

DITION OF COLONEL WOOD OF THE FOURTEENTH

Sergeant Stineburg, of the United States Army, m his escape yesterday from Centreville, and has arrived here. He saw Colonel Wood, of the Fourteenth Bro regiment, at that place on Saturday. He was wounded but doing well, and in good spirits. The Colonel was four days in the woods, with two of his men. One of his men nt out to get some water, and was arrested. All of the wounded there were doing well. The rebels had a pretty large force there and also at Fairfax.

ARRIVAL OF COL. STONE-GEN. BANKS' POSITION. Col. Stone, commanding the division which has been stationed at the Point of Rocks, but which is now in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, arrived here to-day, having

Gen. Banks has not evacuated Harper's Ferry. A por tion of his forces have taken position on the Maryland side, where they are strongly fortified and intrenched, lot, Stone states that Gen. Banks occupies a most favor able position, and will be able to defend himself in every mergency if attacked. He is receiving reinforcements

exaggerated stories are constantly brought in by spice and others, but very little credence can be attached to

burg. Col. Stone says they have all ways had two or three regiments there. He doubts whether there are any more than that now. No appreher sion, therefore, need be entertained respecting our fore es at Harper's Ferry. THE REPORTS RESPECT THE ADVANCE OF THE

The rumors current . here during several days past of an intention on the part of General Beauregard to effect a crossing into Mr aryland, at or near Edward's Ferry or any other point, above the District of Columbia, are now generally dis redited. The simple fact that the rebels have not concessed over and made a descent on the federal capital before this in the apparently indefensible condi-tion of that wing of our line is considered as proof positive that they would place themselves at the mercy of Lentenant General Scott, who doubtless would not be displeased should they try such an experiment.

As for the rebels moving on Washington by way of our intrenchments, across the river, either at Arlington ons, as they would in such a case be more effectually routthe late battle of Bull run. No one believes that General would commit so grave a blunder. The present condition of our lines across the river indicates that a forward

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. In accordance with the request of President Lincoln, se veral of the Congressional delegates have furnished him with lists of suitable persons in their States to appointed to the higher military grades. The Preselections, and it is not considered conclusive, as offivolunteer regiments will, according to recent orders, be subject to examination by a military board, to be appointed by the War Department, with the concurrence of Lieut. General Scott as to their fitness for the positions assigned them, and the officers found to be incompetent are to be rejected. Besides, the governreadiness to acceed to him the very best material in men and menitions, and of its cordial co-operation in every

rather than a retrograde movement is contemplated by

NEW YORK CANDIDATES FOR BRIGADIER GENERALS. The New York delegation met this morning, for purpose of naming, in accordance with the request of the President, persons to be appointed to the position of Brigaelier General. The following names were presented:—

thing that will render his forces efficient.

James S. Wadsworth, John H. Ma tindale, Professor Matchell, Professor Metchell, George Morrell, Major James J. Peck, Professor Q maby, Colonel T. Pavis, Edmend Rose, Colonel Ward B. Burnett, E. L. Veite, Colonel Hienker, Lawis G. Smith,

Geo ge Stoneman F. E. Spinner, General Duryce, General Duryce,
M. R. Fatrick,
R. B. Van Velkenberg,
Colonel H. W. Sloc. m.,
Major Abaer Boubleday,
General Scroggs,
General Lawenworth,
Delean Perkins,
James D. Cooper,
Captain Seymour,
Colonel Duryce. To-morrow the delegation meet again, when a selection

of eight or ten will be made from the above names. COLONEL M'CLERNAND, OF ILLINOIS, A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The Douglas democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that though their party have largely contributed volunteers for the war they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. This complaint is likely to be soon obviated, in part, by the selection of Col. McClernand, of Blinois, a member of the House of Representatives, as

COLONEL LANDER APPOINTED A BRIGADIER GENERAL. Frederick W. Lander was this forenoon appointed a Brigadier General by the President. He will have command of the Rhode Island and part of the Massachusetts regiments. The appointment, which will be approved by the people, was made by the earnest recom-Rhode Island, and Senator Carlisle, of Virginia. Genera Lander was previously offered the command of the Rhode Island troops by Governor Sprague.

THE COLONEL OF THE NEW YORK SEVENTY-NINTH. Governor Isaac I. Stevens has agreed to accept the command of the New York Seventy-ninth (Highlanders). He was tendered the command of a Rhode Island regiment, but his acceptance of that of the Seventy-ninth was insisted upon by the Secretary of War. THE COLONELCY OF THE THIRD RHODE ISLAND

REGIMENT. The coloneley of the Third Rhode Island regiment has

been tendered to Captain Robert P. Lawton, of Newport' a fine soldier and excellent officer, whose experie the Mexican war will be of service in the present cam-GENERAL SCOTT'S VIEWS ON THE PUBLICATION OF

eral Scott is greatly incensed at the publication of omes of the official reports of regimental and brigade ill timed and mischievous. He has directed strict order o be promulgated prohibiting the publication of these re-

The Conference Committee on the conflicting amend, ments of the Army bill met this morning, and arranged reducing the pay of the retiring officers in both the mil

The passage of the bill for the appointment of the addi tional number of West Point cadets, made vacant by the withdrawal of those from the second States, will give same is also the case in the Naval Academy bill for a

SENATOR BAKER AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A REIGADE Senator E. D. Baker has been authorized to in crease his regiment to a brigade, and to receiv one regiment of cavalry. The Senator com-manded the Second Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war. He acted as Brigadier General after General Shields fell at the buttle of Cerro Gordo, and turned the Mexican left wing, capturing a battery of five pieces at the point of the bayonet.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS. off the troops in this department. The First Mass day by Major Way; the Fourteenth New York State Mill tia were paid for the month of June by Major Cook; the Seventh Massachusetts volunteers will be paid to morrow New York volunteers will be paid off to-morrow or next paying off the New York Fourteenth, said they were the nost intelligent soldiers he had seen since the opening of the campaign. Every man in the regiment, excepting and in a style of chirography highly creditable. The

Capt, Fox, the highly efficient and popular chief clerk of the Navy Department, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy under the recent law creating that

ARREST OF ALLEGED TRAITORS IN THE GOVERNMENT

The unofficial committee, mentioned several days ago s having been organized, with Mr. Petter as chairman for the purpose of detecting those in the employment of the evernment who are secretly aiding the rebels, and playig traiter to the government from which they receiv their support, has not been idle. Ample evidence has been obtained of the complicity of a number of government employes with the rebels. At the instance of this committee, nine persons—Henry Dudley, Isaac Miller, Benjamin Harrison, Dahlel Moran, Lewis Locke, Peter McGinnis, Alfred Zeagle, Thomas Simmons, and S. Andrews-all employed in the Ordnance D epartment at fact that bombs have been discovered filled with sand and srwdust will explain how much mischief disloyal men are capable of doing when employed at the arsenal.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS. About six government clerks have resigned to-day owing to the passage of the Virginia ordinance, providing that any citizen of that Commonwealth holding any office under the government of the United States after to-morrow shall be forever banished from that State, and is declared an alien and enemy, and further, my citizen who may bereafter undertake to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, in addition

to the penalties above prescribed, shall be deemed guilty of treason, and his property confiscated to the use of th State. Other resignations will probably take place tomorrow, owing to this ordinance

THE COMMANDER OF THE WAR STEAMER PENSACOLA Capt. Morris, of New York, has been ordered to the command of the new steamer Pensacola, which is being rapidly hurried to completion at the Washington Navy Yard, and will probably be ready for her trial trip during the next two weeks.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. It is believed that Congress will adjourn without fail on Friday next.

Several days ago the House adopted a resolution asking for the grounds and reasons why the Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned; but the President declines to furnish the information asked for, deeming that to do so would be incompatible with the public interests.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met to-day, to afford an opportunity to General Lane to present his objections to the decision agreed upon yesterday. He denied the authenticity of the proclamation issued over his name as Brigadier General of the United States, and declared that he had not authorized such use of his name. He had us intention to abandon his seat in the Senate. The Commit tee adjourned without any further action. It is believed that the agreement to report in favor of Mr. Stanton, the contestant, will not be carried out. SUPPRESSION OF THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

The biff which has passed both houses, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers, is in accordance with the reforms instituted by Major General McCleilan, and is a measure highly commended by all friends of civil order and military discipline. That commander has issued an order restricting the absence of both officers and privates from their camps, and has appointed Colone Porter as Provost Marshal of this city,

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER AND DE-FEAT OF THE REBELS UNDER HENRY A.

We have exciting rumors here to day of an engagement between Colonel Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio regiment, at the head of 3,600 Virginia troops, and Governor Wise at the head of 7,000 rebeis, at Bullstown, in which 600 of

the campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended. NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND BAL-TIMORE.

Baltimore, July 30, 1861. It proves to be untrue that the rebels gave the Union troops at Newport News notice to quit. The rehei mag of truce was sent in for another purpose. A lieutenant if the Navai brigade accompanied it from Hampton to Newport News. He reports that there is a large body of rebels near Newmarket Bridge.

The rebels were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rifled cannon in the fortress, and the regi-

that they are entirely disorganized. The Captain ran at the first charge, saying that he could stand bullets but The Second Virginia regiment, under Colonel Allen, is

most seriously cut up. The men are dissatisfied with their officers, and are unwilling to go further. They cannot recruit in the valley of Virginia.

There are no troops at Winchester but drafted militia. These escape and return to their homes as rapidly as they are brought in. They are in complete disorder, no discipline prevailing. None of the enemy but rebel scouts are een anywhere in this region. Reinforcements by Hagerstown and Baltimore are coming in so rapidly that arcely will the three months regiments be missed, OUR HARPER'S FERRY CORRESPONDENCE.

A PRISORER FROM THE REBEL LINES—THE BAT-TLE AT BULL RUN—EXPECTED ATTACK BY THE RE-HARPER'S FERRY, July 27, 1861.

Military movements here are of a character that will obtadmit of general publicity. General Banks was on borseback nearly all last night, visiting the various posts goard. They are a fine and effective force, of some eights neral Patterson.

Hair, who has just passed through the Confederate lines. He was set at liberty by General Banks, no charge being alleged against him. At the suggestion of the General Mr. Haig will remain at Harper's Ferry for a few days, in order to recruit his health, which is somewhat im-

paired.

We have some fresh accounts from the rebel side rela-We have some tresh accounts from the rebel side relative to the battle of Sunday, the 21st of July, at Bull run.
It is stated that the fortunes of the day were decided by
the sudden and unexpected appearance in the field of a
brigade of rebels under command of Colonel Arneld Elzsy,
formerly of the United States Army, and the last United
States commander of the Arsenia at Augusta, Ga.
A collision on the Manassas Ballroad, on the day of the
fight, prevented the full force under Gen. Johnston participarting in the battle.
The following is a copy of a note from a rebel officer to a
friend in the Union service, referring to the fact of finding
the body of a relative on the battle deli at Bull run:—
Lassanus, July 23, 1861.

the body of a relative on the battle flesh at Shift run.— Likeshung, July 23, 1861.

Dear Warsis—I found your poor unfortunate brother Bong, dead on the battle field, yesterday. We gave him a soldier's grave, and read the burial service of the Episco pai Church over it. He will be laid in the graveyard at Avenel to day. I will write you full particulars in a few days. Your affectionate cousin.

APTHUR M. C. www.rn Ramsey, Fsq., Washington Cir nel Fletcher Walnus - Washington Cir

Colonel Fletcher Webser's acut is in this neighborhood. We are expecting an attack from the rebels, who are walve force about four miles dis-

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. LOUISVILLE, July 20, 1861.

Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court, has returned to The Richmond Bank Convention has adjourned after adrising the rebel government to issue \$100,000,000 in

hip of the rebel States, and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Vin

inia, succeeds him.

The government gunboats here crossed Portiand bar to The government gunboats here crossed Portiand bar to New Albany yesterday, where they will be equipped. The Memphis Appeal, in urging planters to keep their cotton at home, says:—"Should the usual quantity be brought to Memphis, say four hundred thousant bales, and be stored in our warehouses this fall, the temptation to the chemy to essay its capture would be extremely great, particularly as cotton will be very scarce at the North next witer. It should be tautamount indeed to offering \$20,000,000 for invasion of the Mississippi vally, and for a successful invasion against Memphis."

A despatch from Richmond to the Charleston Courier of the 25th says:—"Colonel Wade Hampton and General E. H. Smith, who were wounded are doing well."

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS. THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1861. APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTS. The joint resolution approving the acts of the Presider

Mr. PEARCE, (Opp.) of Md., said he could not permit so important a resolution to pass without expressing his spinion. He said he had been one of those who considered it important to preserve the Union in its integrity and it was very important to the State of Maryland, both from her geographical position and interest, ever there were no patriotism there; and that feeling in the State is prevalent to-day; yet be thought that State had been subjected to a position of oppression. He was not willing to sanction acts viola-tive of the principles of civil liberty. Hes referred to and spoke at some length of the sanctity and right of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the struggles of England to secure that right. Many persons had been arrested in his State with no warrant of law, but on the infirmation of State with no warrant of law, but on the intimation of base and unprincipled scoundrels, to grafily private malignity on loyal and respectable individuals. The provision of habeas corpos was put in the constitution as a special saferourid against tyranny. He contended that the Frendent had no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpos, that power was confined to Congress. If the plea of accessity is made in this case, the same plea will be made in other case of violation of the constitution. There is no possibility of another cascute at fastimore. No man regretted more than himself the acts of the 19th of April. The government might as well at timpt to superiose the State government on Maryland as to superses the police, which was a state institution. The State of Hay yand has always been a loyal state.

The resolution was postponed until to morrow.

The Tariff bill was then taken up, and passed by the following vote.—

YEAR.—Meart, Anthony, Raker, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Diana, Danilde, Fessemen, Foot, Fester, Howe, King, Lame et Human, McDangal, Morrill, Pemeroy, Simmons, Samner, Ten Fyek, Wikhusan, Wilmot, Wilson.—22.

NAYS—Mearx, Bayard, Breckingtop, Right, Browning, Camer, Grunes, Harian, Harris, Johnson of Tean., Johnson of M., Kennery, Loder, et Karsses, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Santaury and Tronnoun.—19.

Power, Rice, Satisfactory and Tremount—49.

SITEMASSION OF INSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. Trambull, (rep.) of Ell., the bill to imporess insurrection was taken up.

Mr. The matte said—the object of this bill is to confer certain towers on the ministry author here, in cases of insurrection and rebellion, and to register as far as practicable by law, the exceeds of such powers to provide for patting down this reochion in a constitutional and legal manner. The rebellion having arisen during the recess of tengress, imposed on the Fresheart, who is sworn to perserve, protect and defend the constitution, and whose day it is to see that the laws are fairfully executed, the necessity of executing his whole constitutional power to preserve the constitution in the recess. dely it is to see that the laws are taitefully executed, the necessity of exerting his whole constitutional power to preserve the consist item from overthrow and the government from dest, close. It may be that in the exercise of this high duty, the President has assumed authority and done acts which no positive law directly authorized, but whatever he has done, which was necessary to preserve the constitution and the government from destruction till Capiess could be convenient and act, was not only not forbidden, but proper and right. On the genet p horize of self-defence and self-preserved the parties of a first properties of the constitution of the convenient is an expected to justify the administration for all it may done to save the republic from the blow which wickel robes were aiming at intervery line, and which, unless warded off, might have been datal to its existence. It such a case I care not whether I can find in strict law the precise warrant for what has been done. The great law of self-preservation over rises all others, and at such a time it is enough for me that the administration has acted in good faith for the safety of the State, without unnecessary enclosedments on the rights of the citizes. When Congress meets it becomes its bounden duty to cothe the Executive with a lit the powers necessary. The rebels were very inquisitive as to our batteries near Hampton, the rified cannon in the fortress, and the regiment of mounted rifiement expected at Old Point, of which they seemed to be apprehensive.

Major Whittemore has been succeeded in command of the Naval Brigade by Captain Halifay.

On the arrival of the steamer at Baltimore, with Col. Duryce's regiment, on Saturday, several contraband negroes, who had smeggled themselves on board, were pointed out to the police by the Colenei, and they were immediately arrested and placed in costody.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Harper's Ferry and the were companies of the Management of the army has so far given great satisfaction to officers and men.

A man of intelligence from near Winchester came in last night, who says that not less than forty dead and one hundred wounded were carried from Straesburg, the northern termines of the Manassas Junetien railread, towards Winchester, after the battle of a week ago.

A company from the neighborhood of Charlesten, Marting and Winchester.

A company from the neighborhood of Romney, under the command of Captain Greville, were so totally cut up that they are entirely disorganized. The Captain ran at

M. Carline, (Union) of Va., moved to strike out the eighth section, which provides that the military commander cause suspected persons to be brought before him and administer the outh of allegiance, and on his refusal to take the outh, he may octain hom as a prisoner. He said giving great power to the minua y commander might do great adjury. Man were disposed to add this effort to over the own of the control of the disposed to the disposed to the control of the outh. He was tree to say, it he should be so offer tonate as to be taken prisones by the chemics of his country, and could only preserve his hire by taking the eath, and if he he leved it his duty to his country and family to preserve his life, then he should not regard the oath as a binding obligation, morally or legally. He conjented that the President is justified in what he has deen in suspending the writ of haboas corpus. It was rebelien to ove throw republican institutions to preserve any peculiar institution. In regard to a suspending the writ of haboas corpus, the said there were to day many of the best citizens of Western Virginia imprisanced in justic and held by accessionists. It was important that the government should no something to remedy this great cvil.

A message from the House announcing the passage of the Tax bill, and the resolution to adjourn Friday, was received.

The Tax bill was taken up and referred to the Com-

The Tax bill was taken up and referred to the Com-

Ind lax on was mitteen finance.

Mr. McDoccat, (opp.) of Cal., spoke at some length. He contended that the President was perfectly justified in all he had done. In time of war necessity compels us to do many things which are right and proper, and we must make the war cover the case, and so have the war cover the case, and so have the war cover the case.

settled once for all.

Mr. Cowan, (rep.) of Pa., thought it was not necessary
to make a new law for the mintary commander. The
enemies of the country have no rights under the law of
the country, as they have cut themselves off from all
right. The military commander has but to carry out the
laws of the country as they are. Robels have no right to
claim the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. He was
consisted to the bill.

claim the behealth to postpone it till to morrow.

Mr. Bayant moved to postpone it till to morrow.

Mr. Bayant moved to postpone at all he hoped it would be indefinitely.

Mr. Bayantmone, (opp.) of Ky., said he thought that the best plan. He thought it contained the most atrocious provisions which have been resisted by a free people. He thought the introduction of such a bill to the American Senate was a most gloomy commentary on the deconcrate state of the country.

degenerate state of the country.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

In Transitut moved to amend the motion to pestpone,
so as to make it the special order. After further discussion the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and made
the special order for one o'clock.

THE TABLE FILL.

A message was received from the House that they had isageed to the amendment to the Tariff bill, and asked a

A Committee of Conference was appointed.

NON-CASED WAS SHAMES.

Mr. Halk, (rep.) of N. H., made a report from the Committee of conference on the bill to provide for iron clad storners. A long discussion ensued on agreeing to the report, in regard to the amendment to include ships not yet completed, having reference to Stevens' battery.

On the question there was found to be no quorum. Adjourned.

House of Representatives. THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

reported a bill adding to the West Point cadets a number equal to that of Senators and representatives, to be se cted from the States on the recommendation of member districts neglect to send representatives to Congress the representation of such districts. All cadets now in, o swear to support the constitution, bear true allegia the national government, and maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty or fealty or country whatsoever, and that they will obey all orders of supe

dismissed from the Academy.

Mr. Vallandigham, (opp.) of Ohio, said that the pro preed oath was such as ought not to be required of any free clitzen. It required him to renounce the allegance he bears by birth or adoption to his State. He was sur-prised at the proposition. Besides, the bill increased the

rior officers. Any cadet refusing to take this oath is to be

power of the President, and authorized him to select cadets, not from the Congressional districts, but from any portion of the United States. He wished it to go on record that this bill was not even printed, and was pressed to its passage without debate.

Mr. OLIN claimed the floor.

Mr. CAMPIREL, (rep.) of Pa., wished to make an inquiry.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected, as he (Vallandigham) was precluded from explaining his views. Let there be equality of rights.

Mr. OLIN, resuming, said that he did not suppose that this bill would require discussion. The remarks of the gentleman from Ohio were in keeping with his remarks here. The bill did not require any man to renounce allegiance to his State, and interferes with it in no way; but it did provide what the constitution demands, namely—That he shall be ar true allegiance to the United States. The deflusion of "State governing and "State allegiance" was the argument of rebols and traitors, who set up deflance to the federal government. If the oath graded heavily on the gentleman's conscience he should have no aneasiness to see it applied to him.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM wished to respond to the remarks of Mr. Olin, but was much with cress of "Greder," "Greder

Mr. Sravess, (rep.) of l'a., moved to lay the bill on the

Mr. Spatimon, (rep.) of N. Y., oil red a resolution, which was adopted, that, the remain concurring, both hooses close the present session on Friday next, at noon.

Mr. Engusu, (opp.) of Comm., from the C mmittee on Naval Affairs, report of a bill for the temperary increase of the number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy. He explained that the ff ct would be to add one him rid and eighty-four new pupils, there being a hundred and twenty cacancies from the discoyal States.

Mr. donstart, (seces.) of ky., opposed the bill. The bill passed.

The bill passed.

The bill passed.

Mr. Reeg. (rep.) of Mass., from the Naval Committee, eported a bill authorizing the construction of tweve until side-wheel steamers of light draft and great swiftless, and appropriating twelve hundred thousand doba-s or this purpose. said that the naval force was not adequate to

Mr. Ries said that the naval force was not adequate to maintain an effective blockade and suppress privateering. The bepartment is engaged in ascertaining what vessels are suitable for these purposes. The steamers proposed of light draft can penetrate into bayous and unlets, and will each carry one or two guns.

Mr. Vallandegham whished to know whether they are to be commanded by officers of the navy.

Mr. Ries—Of course they are.

Mr. Bunners opposed the bill. He did not believe it necessary, as congress but lately authorized the Department to charter or buy such vessels as may be necessary flo objected to bills being passed through with such rail-road speed.

He objected to bills being passed through with such railroad speed.

Mr. Wickiffe, (Union) of Ky., replying, said that if there was any outrage on humanity which he condemned more than another, it was piracy, and he would unite with those who go farthest in protecting private property from such rapacity. It was a savage mode of warfare, and ought to be put down.

Mr. Benkfir replied that he was as much opposed to piracy as his colleague.

The bill was passed.

Stresseson of the salk of there.

Mr. Washi Sk. (rep.) of Bl., moved to take up the bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors and intextacting dricks to the soldiers or volunteers in the List act of Comming, those offending to be deemed guilty of misdemeaner, parishable by a fine of twenty-five dollars or they days imprisonment. Those, he said, who had witnessed the drunkenness in Washington would agree to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Covone, (rep.) of Pa., moved to amend, so as to include in its provisions members of Congress, or any other employees of the government. (Laughter.)

Mr. Washigkers was willing to include one member, but not all.

The bill passed.

Mr. Ellor, (rep.) of Mass, introduced a bill to define and pumple unlawful communications with the enemies of the United States. Referred.

PENSHMENT OF FRAUD.

The House then passed the Senate bill to prevent and punish frauds in the making of contracts with the United States.

THE OREGON CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Dawies, (rep.) of Mass., called up the Oregon con Mr. Dawis, (cp.) of Mass., called up the Oregon con-tested election case.

Mr. Travisk, the sitting member, and Mr. Simin, the contestant, severally addressed the House, when the re-solution reported from the Committee on Elections, de-claring the former not and the latter entitled to the seat, was adopted.

Mr. Shield was then sworn in.

Mr. Shieid was then sworn in.

TRATOSS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Mr. POTTER, (rep.) of Wis., from the select committee who were appointed to ascertain the number of persons now employed in the several departments, who are known to entertain sentiments of hestility to the government, and have refused to take the oath of allegiance, made a report to day, in part stat ing that they had given attention to the subject, but has scarcely advanced beyond the macking that the action of the House in the appointment of the committee has been fully justified by the facts where the facts have been brought to the knowledge of profound regret, and their retention can be justified by no assumed necessity or inconvenience of the public service, and must excite the indignation of the country. Having tound it impossible to complete their invertigations the committee asked leave to continue the same dar-

the impostance of the committee asked leave to continue the same during the recess of Congress, with power to take testimony. This was agreed to.

Mr. JULIAN. (rep.) of Ind., asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring the retention of such disloyal persons in office should receive the reprobation of the House.

Objection was made to the reception of the resolution. The House autourned.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

Meeting of the Legislature-Secessionists and Unionists Swarming to Frederick-Ordinance in Secret Session-Prepara-FREDERICK, Md., July 20, 1861.

The Maryland Legislature met to-day, but there was no quorum. They may meet to-morrow. Union men have some in from the country in effective numbers. The city

guished persons, are the following Senators, at the City Hotel:—General Anthony Kimmel, Union; Ino S Watkins J. J. Heckart, and Franklin Whitaker, Secessionists; Delegates—John A. Johnson, Ross Winans and John S. Mills—all Secessionists. There are Baltimore; and Col. Thomas Johnson, of Frederick county. brother to Win. Cost Johnson, commander of a company of Home Guards. Col. Ward H. Lamon was here. He left to-day in the stage for Hagerstown; Thomas Deford, son of Ben. Deford, Unionist, of Baltimore county, is also at the

At the Central there are:- Jona, Routzohn, of Frederick county, Union; Martin Eakle, secessionist, of Washington county; Lewis P. Fiery, Unionist, of Washington county; J. Lawrence Jones, secessionist, of Taibot county; T. J. Q. Quinlan, secessionist, of Baltimore county; William Holland, of Dorchester county; Alex. Chapman, of Taibot county-all delegates. Mr. Barnard, from Alleghany; Griffith, from Montgomery, and Colonel Jacobs, from Wor cester county, are expected to-morrow. Colonel Kidd, Clerk of the House, and Wm. Kilgore, Clerk of the Senate, are also at the Central.

At the United States are Senators David C. Blackiston of Kent county; John B. Brooke, of Prince Georges. Feagle Townsend, of Worcester; James S. Deshield, Somerset; Thomas J. McKaig, of Alleghany, and Andrew A. Lynch, of Baltimore county-all secession ists. Also delegates J. W. Maxwell, of Cecil county; A. Meadows, of Kent county; John T. Ford, of Baltimore of Anne Arundel county, Speaker of the House; H. M. Warfield, of Baltimore city; Robert M. Dennison, of Baltimore county-all secessionists,

Secessionists largely predominate.

If there is a quorum to-morrow a secession ordinance may pass in secret session. The Unionists will attempt o prevent it, perhaps by force.

Mr. Fiery, of Washington county, a strong Unionist, arrived to-day, and refused to take his seat in the House of Delegates. He said he would not disgrace himself by taking a seat with such a body.

roline county, secessionist; David W. Nail, of Frederick Union, and Josiah H. Gordon, of Alleghany county, seces-At Mrs. Jamison's there are a number of other seces-

The Bultimore delegation have a private ranch. They

FREDERICK, Md., July 20-P. M. There is no evidence at this time of an attempt to pass

secession ordinance.

Several members of the Legislature arrived to night, in addition to others before mentioned. Governor Hicks is expected to morrow,

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

THREATENED ATTACK OF THE REBELS ON CAIRO AND BIRD'S POINT.

Cincago, July 30, 1861. A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Cairo, says there are rumors of the rebels approaching and an intended assault on Cairo. They are keeping the town and camp in a ferment of excitement, but are never traced

Our scouts report that large bodies of mounted rebels are daily coming up through Sykesville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and concentrating in the riomity of Watkin's camp, forty miles from here. They threaten our position at Pird's Point. Our troops en-camped there are doubly vigilant, and in numbers and war munitions thoroughly prepared for its defence.

THE MISSOURI RAILROADS. Quincy, Ill, July 30, 1861.

The Second Iowa regiment has been withdrawn from the west end of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; also Colonel Cocker's and Colonel Ross' regiments from the North Missouri road. This leaves two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry guarding the road between Hannibal and St. Joseph. The removal of those treeps, no doubt, has a close connection with the recent reports from

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 29, 1861.
The report of the State Treasurer, in accordance with the instructions of the convention, was made this morning. The amount of money in the treasury on the 24th of July was a little over \$57,000. The disbursements since have been over \$600.000.

Mr. Birch offered a resolution that there was no excuse, either in the present or future condition of the State, for default of payment of the interest on the State debt, and that it is pre-eminently her duty to pay it.

After a lively discussion several substitutes were offer ed, wh n the matter was referred to a committee of five. The report of the Committee of Eight was submitted, and by resolution taken up clause by clause. The first clause, declaring the offices of the Governor, Lacutenan overnor, Secretary of State and members of the State Legislature vacant, was debated all the afternoon, but without coming to any vote upon it. It will be carried to-morrow morning by a decisive majority.

DISORGANIZATION OF THE REBEL FORCES. Sr. Louis, July 30, 1861.

It is stated on reliable authority that General Watkins Missouri for some time, resigned on Saturday last, and strongly urged all his troops to disband and have nothing more to do with this rebellion. General Watkins is a man of large property, and the reason assigned for this sudden change in his conduct is the contemplated passage of the onfiscation bill by Congress,

The payment of the three months volunteers of Mis? having been received for that purpose.

General Fremont's headquarters were to-day connected

by telegraph with all lines Fast and North, OCCUPATION OF FORSYTHE, MISSOURI.

OUR FORSYTHE CORRESPONDENCE. The March from Springfield to Foreythe—The Releis Boffled —Union Cavalry Surprise the Town—Successful Charge of Infantry Up the Hill-The Robels Run-Occupation of

On Saturday morning last Brigadier General Sweeny, commanding in Southwestern Missouri, received orders from Major General Lyon to proceed with a proper force twelve miles of the Arkansas line. It had been accerthousand men had gathered at that point and were daily expecting reinforcements from Arkansas and Tennessee, Forsythe being at the head of navigation of White river, and accessible by steamboat from the Mississippi at the present stage of water. General Sweeny, on receiving orders, at once made selection of Companies C and D of First cavalry, under command of Captain B. S. Stanley; one section of Captain Totten's battery, under Lieutens Sokalski; one company of Kansas mounted men, Captair Wood; five hundred men of the Iowa First regiment, Col Merritt, and five hundred of the Kansas Second, Colone Mitchell. A squad of eighty Home Guards accompanies the expedition, joining it some ten miles from its starting point. The whole left Springfield about noon of Forsythe, fifty miles distant. On breaking camp or the morning of the 22d, we were twenty-eight miles from the place of our destination, a heavy rain, which fell or previous marches very short. The road, with the excepentire distance among the Ozark Mountains, and is in many miles from Forsythe, General Sweeny gent forward the mics from Forsythe, ceneral Sweety sent forward the entire force of mounted mon to a small hamlet within three miles of the town, where the enemy was said to have a mounted picket of lifty men. These advanced, and with them your correspondent, but no picket could be found. Captain Wood, with ten men, went along the road of a mile in widt... On the south size flows White river. Swan Creek st. ikes the town lines at the northcast corner, and after flowing along the northern and western boundaries, falls into the first mentioned stream. On all sides bluffs, from one to four hundred feet in height push themselves abruptly from the edge of the town site, some of them precipitous and others with a regular but steep ascent to the summit. The road from Springfield enters on the northern side of the town, crossing Swan Creek and winding for some twenty rods directly under the edge of a high cliff and opening into Korsythe in the rear of the Court House. It was supposed—correctly as the sequel proved—that the rebels had posted men along the cliff who would be able greatly to trouble our troops passing beneath, and be themselves but little exposed. Accordingly Captain Stanley turned from the road before reaching the cliff, and passed through a small copes of oaks, entering a corn field, where the cirr, some twelve feet in height, completely screened his men from view. Our distance from the cliff was some thirty rods, too far for the gans of the rebels to have any effect provided we had been in sight. Plassing through this cornhele at was necessary to recross the creek. At the ford the bank which we descended was so steep that our horses diff not attempt to walk to reach the waters edge, but planted their feet firmly in position and slid down upon the moist clayey soil, with all the grace of a schoolioy enjoying his winter holiday on his favorito coasting track. On the opposite side was a level ground plat of sufficient width to form the cavalry in line. This was the work of a moment. The advance was sounded, and the whole column of regular cavalry made a dash into town at full gallop, entering by the Springfield road, while Captain Wood, with his kanasarrangers swept around to the right and joined Captain Stanley near the Court town at full gallop, entering by the Springileid road, white Captain Wood, with his Kansasrangers swept around to the right and joined Captain Stanley near the Court. House. The village was completely deserted, all the inhabitants, anticipating trouble, having moved away some days since. Fire was opened upon us from the buff, on the northeast and from the south bank of White river, the stream being about a hundred yards in width. The most rapid firing was from across the river, and the cavairy made for the northern shore, dismeunting and advancing on foot. A row of bushes skirring either bank concealed both bothes of combatants, but the firing was rapid, and several of the chemy were seen to fall. In about ten minutes orders were given to cease, as the rebel fire had been silenced.

The firing from the buff on the northeast was still kept up, and Captain Stanley, leaving Captain Wood's Kansas men in possession of the town, ordered a charge up the hill, a rocky acclivity quite difficult of ascent, and some three hundred feet high. About half way from base to summit commences a grove of serub eaks which crest the

summit commences a grove of scrub cake which crest the hill and cover the binds to the rear. In this grove and beyond, by the side of the road, the enemy were posted, but a brisk fire from our men, who again advanced on foot, speedily dislodged them. At the same time the artiflery, which had come up and taken position to the right of the before mentioned cernfield, opened fire upon those posted near the road. Not relishing Lieutenant Sokaiski's grape and canister, the roadside rebels beat a retreat, and soon were seen flying—

Over the hills and far away.

Two shells were then thrown into the court house, under the belief that the enemy were there in position. The infantry advanced into town in regular line of battle, but found only their own friends. About this time the last of the rebels were seen on the opposite shore of White river, making good time towards the timber.

At the time our firing by the river took place the moin column was nearly two miles away. Hearing the reports of the carbines General Sweeney ordered the artillery to a run, intending to come up at the usual pace with the infantry. The latter had been marching all day over a bad road, and many of the men were footsore; but on listening to the firing every man forgot his bisters and [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]